

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 165 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Abraham	Frahm	McCain
Akaka	Frist	McConnell
Ashcroft	Glenn	Mikulski
Baucus	Gorton	Moseley-Braun
Bennett	Graham	Moynihan
Biden	Gramm	Murkowski
Bingaman	Grassley	Murray
Bond	Gregg	Nickles
Boxer	Hatch	Nunn
Bradley	Hatfield	Pell
Breaux	Heflin	Pressler
Brown	Helms	Pryor
Bryan	Hollings	Robb
Burns	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Byrd	Inhofe	Roth
Campbell	Inouye	Santorum
Chafee	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Coats	Johnston	Shelby
Cochran	Kassebaum	Simon
Cohen	Kempthorne	Simpson
Coverdell	Kennedy	Smith
Craig	Kerry	Snowe
D'Amato	Kohl	Specter
Daschle	Kyl	Stevens
DeWine	Lautenberg	Thomas
Dodd	Leahy	Thompson
Domenici	Levin	Thurmond
Exon	Lieberman	Warner
Faircloth	Lott	Wyden
Feinstein	Lugar	
Ford	Mack	

NAYS—7

Conrad	Harkin	Wellstone
Dorgan	Kerrey	
Feingold	Reid	

NOT VOTING—2

Bumpers	Grams
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The nomination was confirmed.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF LAURENCE MEYER, OF MISSOURI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the nomination of Laurence Meyer, of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Laurence Meyer, of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. D'AMATO. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Laurence Meyer, of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. The yeas and nays have been and the clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 166 Ex.]

YEAS—98

Abraham	Ford	Mack
Akaka	Frahm	McCain
Ashcroft	Frist	McConnell
Baucus	Glenn	Mikulski
Bennett	Gorton	Moseley-Braun
Biden	Graham	Moynihan
Bingaman	Gramm	Murkowski
Bond	Grassley	Murray
Boxer	Gregg	Nickles
Bradley	Harkin	Nunn
Breaux	Hatch	Pell
Brown	Hatfield	Pressler
Bryan	Heflin	Pryor
Burns	Helms	Reid
Byrd	Hollings	Robb
Campbell	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Chafee	Inhofe	Roth
Coats	Inouye	Santorum
Cochran	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Cohen	Johnston	Shelby
Conrad	Kassebaum	Simon
Coverdell	Kempthorne	Simpson
Craig	Kennedy	Smith
D'Amato	Kerrey	Snowe
Daschle	Kerry	Specter
DeWine	Kohl	Stevens
Dodd	Kyl	Thomas
Domenici	Lautenberg	Thompson
Dorgan	Leahy	Thurmond
Exon	Levin	Warner
Faircloth	Lieberman	Wellstone
Feingold	Lott	Wyden
Feinstein	Lugar	

NOT VOTING—2

Bumpers	Grams
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The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ABRAHAM. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ALICE M. RIVLIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on agreeing to the nomination of Alice M. Rivlin to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of the Alice M. Rivlin, of Penn-

sylvania, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to be a Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. D'AMATO. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? It appears to be sufficiently seconded.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Alice M. Rivlin to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to be a Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System? The yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEMPTHORNE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 167 Ex.]

YEAS—57

Akaka	Frist	Lugar
Baucus	Glenn	Mikulski
Biden	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Harkin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hatfield	Murray
Bradley	Heflin	Nunn
Breaux	Hollings	Pell
Bryan	Inouye	Pryor
Byrd	Jeffords	Reid
Chafee	Johnston	Robb
Cochran	Kassebaum	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kennedy	Roth
Dodd	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Domenici	Kerry	Simon
Dorgan	Kohl	Simpson
Exon	Lautenberg	Snowe
Feingold	Leahy	Specter
Feinstein	Levin	Wellstone
Ford	Lieberman	Wyden

NAYS—41

Abraham	Faircloth	McCain
Ashcroft	Frahm	McConnell
Bennett	Gorton	Murkowski
Bond	Gramm	Nickles
Brown	Grassley	Pressler
Burns	Gregg	Santorum
Campbell	Hatch	Shelby
Coats	Helms	Smith
Cochran	Hutchison	Stevens
Cohen	Inhofe	Thomas
Coverdell	Kempthorne	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
D'Amato	Lott	Warner
DeWine	Mack	

NOT VOTING—2

Bumpers	Grams
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The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. LOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the President shall

be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I had hoped we would have more Senators still on the floor so I can talk about this. While a great effort is being made by the managers of the bill on both sides, we still have a good way to go on this bill, and we do not have a lot of time to get our work done this year.

I urge Senators on both sides of the aisle, if you have an amendment, please come to the floor and offer it this afternoon. We have an agreement. We are going to go, I believe, to the Pryor amendment next. When that is completed, we would like to go to other amendments.

I am hearing Senators say, they are not ready, they would like to do it next week. We also intend to be in tomorrow. We would like to, after Senators talk in morning business, continue on the DOD authorization bill and get some amendments done.

Senator DASCHLE and I have been talking about exactly how tomorrow will be handled, and we are continuing to work on an agreement with regard to the small business tax package and minimum wage. We are very, very, very close, I think, to having an agreement, although it has been very difficult to get that.

But my point is this: If Senators will not come and offer their amendments during the day on Thursday, will not offer their amendments during the day on Friday, we are going to be in session next Tuesday night and Wednesday night and people are going to be whining about why we are here.

Senator DASCHLE and I are trying to show we want to be different, to be reasonable, get out before too late at night and go home and eat some supper with our families, but if we do not get cooperation during the daytime, it leaves us no option.

So I hope if Senators on both sides of the aisle have an amendment, I cannot imagine you are not ready now but you will be on Tuesday. Again, I urge Senators to do that so we can complete this bill early next week, because we still have the other bills we want to consider, including the possibility of one or two appropriations bills.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator PRYOR is recognized.

Mr. PRYOR. I think under the unanimous-consent agreement reached last

night, I was to be recognized at this point. Mr. President, if there is no objection, I would like to yield 3 or 4 minutes to the Senator from Nebraska who wants to make a statement, and then also to the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from New Mexico who have an amendment that I understand will be presented and accepted perhaps by a voice vote. Then, if there is no objection, I hope to be recognized. I ask unanimous consent to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. EXON. I inquire of the Chair, what is the pending business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the amendments are to be laid aside so that the business of the Senator from Arkansas can be considered.

Mr. EXON. And the underlying amendment is a Kyl amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We have one amendment, No. 4052 of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. EXON. I thank the Chair. I thank my friend from Arkansas.

VOTE ON THE NOMINATION OF ALICE RIVLIN

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, before I make a comment with regard to the Kyl amendment, which I have talked about previously and will be talking about again at some length, if necessary, I would just like to make a comment that I was rather disappointed in the votes we just had. We just had two controversial nominations: One, Mr. Greenspan and one, Ms. Rivlin.

I was very pleased to see, although the Greenspan nomination was controversial, it had a strong bipartisan flavor of support on a vote of 91 to 7. Frankly, I was quite disappointed at the lack of similar consideration for the other nomination that some people thought was controversial with regard to Ms. Rivlin.

We all know Alice Rivlin and have known her for a very, very long time. Frankly, I was discouraged that the bipartisan spirit that has to be part of the Federal Reserve Board was not accepted nearly as handily as was the Greenspan nomination.

Ms. Rivlin was confirmed by a vote of 57 for and 41 against. I thank those few Members on the Republican side of the aisle who at least, in this instance, showed the same bipartisan support that those of us on this side of the aisle showed for Mr. Greenspan. Frankly, I was quite disappointed and, I think, this is a point in the Senate that should be raised.

There must be sometime when we can lay partisanship aside and recognize and realize that we have a two-party system that still is designed to function here.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 4049

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, on the matter at hand with regard to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, I indicated in my remarks of yesterday that the administration, and others, who have a firsthand say, had a firsthand look at the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty are all opposed to the Kyl amendment. I would like to read briefly at this time the letters that I have received from some of the agencies.

First, a letter I received from the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, from Mr. John D. Holum.

Dear Senator EXON: Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, William C. Danvers, has provided you the Administration's reason for opposing the Kyl-Reid amendment to the FY 1997 Defense Authorization Bill.

As I represent the lead agency in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations in Geneva, I want to emphasize our belief that this amendment could undermine our efforts to negotiate a Treaty that would end nuclear testing for all time by suggesting a possible U.S. interest in resuming testing before the CTBT enters into force, that does not, in fact, exist.

Since the end of President Eisenhower's tenure, the United States has pursued a CTBT as the long-term goal. Now, when such a treaty is in hand, we urge the members of the Senate to oppose this amendment and to reaffirm our country's longstanding bipartisan efforts to achieve a CTBT.

A second memorandum from the Secretary of Energy:

The nuclear weapons testing moratorium instituted by the Hatfield-Exon-Mitchell amendment has made a significant contribution to the U.S. nuclear non-proliferation efforts. During the duration of the moratorium, the U.S. stockpile of nuclear weapons has remained safe and reliable. There is no requirement to resuming testing or even to plan to resume testing for safety or reliability or any other purpose, at this time. The Department of Energy, with the full support of the Department of Defense, has embarked on an ambitious stockpile stewardship program to ensure that the safety and reliability of the stockpile is maintained into the foreseeable future, without nuclear testing. One of the elements of stockpile stewardship is maintaining the readiness of the Nevada Test Site to resume testing if it is in the supreme national interest of the United States to do so. DOE is committed to maintaining this readiness, consistent with Presidential direction. DOE has confidence in the stockpile stewardship program and does not need the authority that this amendment would provide.

President Clinton has already outlined his commitment to maintain the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile under the existing moratorium and under a comprehensive test ban treaty. It is premature to make any statutory changes to the existing moratorium legislation. Any changes should be made only in the context of a negotiated and signed comprehensive test ban treaty. Any changes in the current statutory prohibition on underground nuclear weapons testing at